

**In the Claims:**

1-65. (Canceled)

66. (new) A method of generating an extension product comprising;

a) providing;

i) an oligonucleotide capable of binding to an accessible site on an RNA sequence, wherein said oligonucleotide comprises;

A) a first region complementary to said accessible site on said RNA sequence, wherein said first region is at least six nucleotides in length and is no more than 10 nucleotides in length, and

B) a second region, wherein said second region is located immediately 5' of said first region, wherein said second region is not complementary to said RNA sequence;

ii) said RNA sequence comprising said accessible site, and

iii) a reverse transcriptase enzyme; and

b) exposing said oligonucleotide and said reverse transcriptase enzyme to said RNA sequence under conditions such that said first region of said oligonucleotide hybridizes to said RNA sequence and is extended by said reverse transcriptase enzyme to form an extension product.

67. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein said first region of said oligonucleotide is six nucleotides in length.

68. (new) The method of Claim 66, wherein said first region of said oligonucleotide is seven nucleotides in length.

69. (new) The method of Claim 66, wherein said first region of said oligonucleotide is eight nucleotides in length.

70. (new) The method of Claim 66, wherein said first region of said oligonucleotide is nine nucleotides in length.

71. (new) The method of Claim 66, wherein said first region of said oligonucleotide is ten nucleotides in length.

72. (new) The method of Claim 66, wherein said second region of said oligonucleotide is configured to provide a sequence for primer binding during further amplification of said extension product.